RED REVOLT.

Collapse of the Commune

The Closing Scenes of the Struggle-Terrible Encounters in the Streets of Paris-The City in Flames.

The following extracts from late foreign papers show the final struggle in Paris to have been even more desperate and destructive than was represented in the cable des-

PARIS IN FLAMES-BURNING OF THE TUILERIES,

Paris (May 24) Correspondence London Times. At dark I climbed upon the top of the Hotel Chatham, and a sight, such, I trust, as I never may see again, met my view—the southwest of Paris was a sheet of flame, and I began to fear that the menaces which we had scoffed at as idle threats were about to become la terrible reality. From Auteuil to Montrouge the heavens were lit up by a series of conflagrations which died away in sulphurous smoke only to burst forth again with a loud report, and spread still further westward. We were at a loss to conceive what could be on fire. Passy seemed smouldering slowly, the real blaze being more in direction of Luxembourg. shot up in showers of sparks, revealing a dark mass of dome that loomed black against the sky. This we took to be the Pantheon, and rejoiced in the fact that the river lay between us and the advancing tide of flame. The smoke spread slowly, but surely, and some one announced that the Pantheon had caught fire. We saw light shining through the roof, and presently an immense jet of flame shot straight up into the sky, revealing a form which was at once recognized as the central pavilion of the Tuileries. A ery of horror burst from the lips of the people who had assembled on the roof at the discovery of the terrible truth, and we gazed fascinated as the flames licked rapidly the mass of buildings, shooting up from time to time in long forked tongues, accom-panied by heavy white clouds of naphtha-smelling smoke. Although at so great a distance from the scene of operations, we could hear the roar and the clatter of shivering slates and rafters, while we were so well lit up in our position on the roof that bullets began to whistle in our direction, probably from the Linesmen on the Opera-house, who took us for members of the Commune celebrating our hideous victory. Shells whizzed past us, rattling down in neighboring streets, and we began to feel our situation precarious. By this time the great Pavilion was a mere skeleton of golden light cut by curved ribs of black, and crowned by a square gallery. It reminded me somewhat of St. Peter's when illuminated, St. Peter's, of course, appearing as a toy in contrast. I continued to stare, scarce daring to believe my eyes, when suddenly there was a vivid light; the Pavilion had sunk in with a crash, and a stream of sparks flew straight into the heavens, literally mixing with the stars. Steadily the fire advanced with a certainty that indicated the presence of petroleum in large quantities, and we were forced to admit at last that the great collection of the Louvre was to be sacrificed. Fortunately the pictures of the Italian school are hidden away, but who shall replace the antique statues-the Venus of Milo and the Polyhymnia-that are destined to be destroyed by the diabolical spite of the madmen who have been a terror to us for so long. The sight and the reflections which it engendered were so awful as to blind us to the presence of other conflagrations that were springing up along the line. A huge red bar like a giant f nace indicated that a large pertion of the Quartier St. Germain was being destroyed, while a light in the Palais Royal and another in the Luxembourg suggested the idea that all

ent detonations. RAISING THE BARRICADES,

Paris was indeed to be destroyed, and that at

any moment our own quarter might be sent

into the air through the agency of powder or

petroleum in the sewers which run under the

principal thoroughfares. Sick at heart I lay

down, to be awakened shortly after by vio-

Paris Correspondence of the London Times. The rapidity with which the barricades sprang up on Monday (22d uit.) was perfectly amazing. One passed down a street one hour without difficulty, but, coming back the next, found a barricade some three or four feet high already rising across it, and not to be approached, as every civilian who came near was expected to lend a hand in making it. This was, indeed, the problem of the morning-how to get about without being seized and impressed into barricade-building. A regular trap was laid for unwary passersby, and it was amusing to watch, from a safe distance, the process by which they were caught. A sentry, placed so far from the barricade as not to excite suspicion, did not take any notice of them as they advanced towards it, but when, on getting up to it and seeing their danger, they tried to turn, he politely informed them that there was no objection to their staying where they were, but as to going back, that was out of the question. Meautime, his comrades came up and carried off their victims in triumph to the barricade, occasionally cutting short all resistance or argument by pointing bayonets and even revolvers at them.

PARIS AMAZONS AND CHILDREN AMONG THE

Paris Correspondence London News. Among the prisoners marched into Versailles were a company of the Amazons of the Seine, and a battalion of patriotic children. The former were dressed as vivandieres. Some who had shown themselves restive were handcuffed. One had a child strung on her back. The arm of another was in a sling. The habit-shirt of another pretty brunette was covered with fresh blood. Another Amazon was wounded. They all showed symptoms of fatigue, but still wore a defiant air, and did not seem to belong to the class with which the Magdalen asylums are peopled. All were not young; indeed, matrons were more numerous than maidens in this band of female warriors. They were forced to walk at a quick pace under the broiling san, by a troop of mounted gendarmes. Their advent in the streets of Versailles was the cause of much mirth among the people. One stout old woman, who responded to the smiles of the by-standers by disrespectful pantomime, was hailed as Mere Duchesne. In one detachment of 200 National Guards, 10 of them were children not 12 years old. The young patriots seem to feel that the eyes of Europe

were upon them, and posed accordingly.

They were the uniform of the National

PRISONERS MURDERED-FEROCITY OF THE PARIS

Paris Correspondence (May 24) of the London Times. A gentleman whose word is beyond dispute told me that he witnessed from an upper window the storming of the barricade on the Boulevard Malesherbes, and that he saw with his own eyes the robels lifting the butts of their muskets in token of surrender, which caused the linesmen to advance across the barricade. No sooner did they approach within a few paces than the muskets were suddenly reversed, and a plunging fire laid some fifty of them writhing in a heap. This morning, while walking on the Rue des Petits Champs, I saw a soldier fall, struck by a bullet from an unseen hand. An officer who was passing told me that many men had lost their lives in this manner, and that the delinquents were instantly shot. He also told me that at the Batignolles barricade yesterday a woman went up to the officer in command to ask a question, and that before he had completed his answer she had drawn a revolver and shot him through the head. The soldiers were so infuriated that they forgot her sex and riddled her with bayonet thrusts.

Among the 20 persons who were executed this morning at the corner of the Rue Royale two were women. I saw myself four men taken possession of at 8 o'clock this morning close to the Magasins du Louvre. They were kicked and cuffed until they reached the Palais Royal gate, and there against the burning house they had their hands tied, and were forced to kneel. A woman rushed from the crowd with a scream, and, clinging to one of them, announced herself his sister. She was ruthlessly torn away and carried back to the throng, while a dozen soldiers advanced and calmly shot them down; a piece of torn carpet was thrown over their remains, and every man went about his business as though nothing unusual had occurred. Escorts with prisoners are continually passing about the streets followed by a jeering mob, which counts more women than men among its ranks-women who hoot and clap their hands, and insult their victims to their hearts' content. Verily, it was with truth that Voltaire declared that a "Parisian woman was half tiger and half monkey!"

A SUMMARY EXECUTION.

Versailles (May 25) Corres. of the London News. I noticed that there were many old men among the prisoners. Friends accounted for this by explaining that the greybeards of the Paris ateliers took up arms to stimulate the young men. When the juniors showed a tendency to take to their heels, they rushed to the post of danger. They belong to the old-fashioned class of Paris emeutiers ho, at the bidding of the bourgeoisie, descended into the streets, chased Charles X, and, provoked by the same bourgeoise, threw up barricades, from which they were dislodged by General Cavaignac. The whole way to Sevres the road was crowded with trains of wagons, ambulance vans, policemen, and cavalry escorting prisoners. To show the bitterness of feeling among military men at Versailles, I may mention that when one of four field officers in conversation expressed a wish to see the prisoners handed over for the benefit of science to the professors of vivisection, the other three applauded the idea. While talking a young officer entered the cafe to refresh himself with a glass of beer. He was in command of a convoy of prisoners going to Satory, and said he had ridded his country of some of the scoundrels. One from fatigue, one from weakness, and two who were sulky had sat on a bank. He ordered them to get up directly if they did not want to be shot. "Shoot us," replied one of the prisoners. "I will take you at your word, my good fellow," the captain answered, "and I shall consider those who do not get up directly to be of the same mind as No one moved. The firing party was quickly told off, and the four men were corpses in another instant. The captain was highly commended by his brother officers for his firmness, and when he had gone all fell to praising him.

INDISCRIMINATE SLAUGHTER.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times. A harmless citizen was calmly struck with bayonet in the Rue de la Paix for daring to insinuate a difference of opinion, and I myself heard a quietly-dressed maid servant threatened with a similar fate for attempting to reach a distant chemist's shop in search of medicine for her sick master. At the corner of the Rue Lafiitte I saw a woman shot for some imaginary offense, and recognized the effects of the terror according to the golden model of '93. Anxious to discover the state of affairs about the Hotel de Ville, I penetrated through the Rue St. Anne ane Marche de St. Honore, the latter of which was strewed with plaster, brick, and glass, shattered down by the shells that clattered about our ears at every turn. A few steps further and I was in the Rue de Rivoli, with an ambulance friend and two young infirmieres, bent all of them on establishing a temporary hospital in the neighborhood of the great barricade, which has been a bugbear to us so long, at the corner of Rue St. Florentin. We had not advanced many yards when we perceived that shell and bullet were falling fast around us, coming, as it seemed, from some point above the Palais de l'Industrie. We crawled along the wall under the arcade watching the dust fly up as a bursting shell fell upon the stones, when suddenly, without previous warning, there was a tremendous report close to our heads, followed by a rattling down of masonry and a shower of glass. The shock was so great that I closed my eyes for an instant, and on opening them perceived my friend stretched upon the ground, bathed in blood, and half smothered in the debris of clocks and watches, which had been showered from a shattered window-front. A shell had burst against a corner of the arcade, the greater portion of it plunging into the watchmaker's shop, one unlucky fragment striking my friend in the side and throwing him on the ground, from which he was never again to rise alive. INCIDENTS OF THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHTING.

Paris (May 23) Correspondence of London Times, The Versaillais are closing surely round us. The Boulevards are untenable; heavy guas have opened fire from the Place de l'Opera towards the Madeleine, which shakes our windows. Bullets are thick in the Rue de la Paix. All shutters are ordered to be opened as well as doors to guard against treason from within. The terrace of the Tuileries gardens fires upon the Palais de l'Industrie; the tocsin has been violently rung all the morning. The barricade of the Rue Royale is firing upon the Invalides. It becomes momentarily more difficult to get about. A stranger is threatened with being forced to bear a musket. Shells have fallen in front of the Varieties Theatre. Shots were fired from a house in the Rue Rochechouart upon some National Guards, who entered the house and summarily executed some persons who had arms in their possession. Formidable barricades have been erected at distances along the Rue Lafayette. Women are descending from the Mont-

martre heights, armed with muskets to defend them. The dying Commune continues to issue incendiary proclamations. The bar- rudely placed his hand upon the girl's head,

ricade of the Rue St. Florentin has been mounted with heavy siege gans. The fire still continues to burn in the Ministere des Finances: some two hundred firemen have gone to the spot. Archives strew the Rue de Rivoli, blown hither and thither by the shock of artillery. The desperate portion of the National Guards increases in insolence. saw at the corner near the Cafe Voisin a superior officer offer to escort a shopman some little distance in search of provisions. The party consisted of several guards and a vivandiere. The latter took imaginary offense, and charged the shopman with insulting her, upon which he was ordered to be shot. He trembled violently, and the vivandiere, being appeased, turned round and gave him her protection. The guard who had ordered the arrest stood on his dignity and insisted on his instant execution. Tidings now arrived that the barricade at the end of the street was attacked. This drew off the attention of the guard, and the delinquent escaped. TEARING DOWN THE RED FLAG-A DARING FEAT.

Paris (May 24) Correspondence of the London Times. A terrible fusilade was meanwhile raging in the streets adjoining the Opera-house, and we watched with intense anxiety the movements of the red-legged people on the roof of that building. A man crawled cautiously up the balustrade, half enveloped in a huge tricolor, which he succeeded in planting on the angle of the building. A sort of subdued clapping of hands might have been heard from sundry neighboring windows; but the whole work was not yet complete-the red flag had to be got down from the lyre of Apollo on the front, a by no means easy task considering that the figure is upwards of 30 feet high, and within direct range of the Federal troops below. Several men endeavored to shoot it down with chassepot bullets, but this attempt, although reiterated, proving a failure, one young fellow, more daring than the rest, actually climbed from limb to limb of the gigantic bronze, and tore it down with his two hands, while bullets whistled around him, striking every now and then the frieze or coping of the pedestal. He accomplished his task in safety, and disappeared with his trophy.

CHASING THE COMMUNISTS-A DASTARDLY MUR-DER.

Paris (May 23) Correspondence of the London News. The Versaillist troops collected about the foot of the Rue St. Honore were enjoying the fine game of Communist hunting. The Parisians of civil life are caitiffs to the last drop of their thin, sour, white blood. But yesterday they had cried "Vive la Commune!" and submitted to be governed by this said Commune. To-day they rubbed their hands with livid currish joy to have it in their power to denounce a Communist and reveal his hiding-place. Very eager at this werk are the dear creatures of women. They know the rat-holes into which the poor devils have got, and they guide to them with a fiend ish glee which is a phase of the many-sided Voila! the braves of France returned to a triumph, after a shameful captivity They have found him, the miserable! Yes; they drag him out from one of the purlieus which Haussmann had not time to sweep away, and a guard of six of them hem him round as they march him into the Rue St. Honore. A tall, pale, hatless man, with something not ignoble in his carriage. His lower lip is trembling, but his brow is firm. and the eye of him has some pride and defiance in it. They yell—the crowd—"Shoot him; shoot him!"—the demon-women most clamorous, of course. An arm goes into the air; there are on it the stripes of a noncommissioned officer, and there is a stick in the fist. The stick falls on the head of the pale man in black. Ha! the infection has caught; men club their rifles, and bring them down on that head, or clash them into splinters in their lust for murder. He is down; he is up again; he is down again; the thuds of the gun-stocks on him sounding just as the sound when a man beats a cushion

with a stick. A certain British impulse, stronger than consideration for self, prompts me to run forward. But it is useless. They are firing into the flaccid carcase now, thronging about it like blowflies on a piece of meat. His brains spurt on my boot and plash into the gutter, whither the carrion is bodily chucked, presently to be trodden on and rolled by the feet of multitudes and wheels of gun-carrisges. Womanhood, then, is not quite dead in that band of Bedlamites who had clamored "Shoot him," Here is one in hysterics; another, with wan, scared face, draws out of the press an embryo Bedlamite, her offspring, and, let us hope, goes home. But surely all manhood is dead n the soldiery of France to do a deed like this. An officer-one with a bull throat and the eyes of Algiers-stood by and looked on at the sport, sucking a cigar

SAD SCENES AT VERSAILLES-THE CAPTURED FEMALE INSURGENTS.

Versailles (May 28) Cor. of the London Times. It is a harrowing sight to behold these convoys of prisoners which arrive here every day in increasing numbers. We had of late been accustomed to see among the prisoners brought in here men with travelling-bags, evidently refugees from the accursed city, fleeing from the rigors of the Commune. Many were very well dressed, some gloved, and even wearing decorations. They were brought in with other prisoners, but after a preliminary examination they were kept separate, and, if their identity was sufficiently established, they were set at liberty. We had yesterday about 100 women brought in who had been captured at barricades or fighting with the Communist battalions. I saw about forty of these passing along the Avenue de Paris who were being conveyed to the House of Correction; some were packed together in an artillery wagon, others were on foot, walking between two lines of gendarmes. It was a very sad sight. Some of them were old women, but most of them were under thirty, and two or three could not have been eighteen years old. Some seven or eight were dressed as cantinieres, and wore upon their heads either a little hat with feathers or a dust-colored kepi. Those who had retained the attire of their sex had no other headcovering than their own hair. Their arrival at Versailles excited great curiosity. An immense crowd collected to look at these Communeuses, some of whom were said to have assisted in discharging mitrailleuses. They were received with insulting laughter, and jests in sorry taste, occasionally even with ribald insults. The female spectators, especially, were very furious agaist these unhappy creatures, and I saw one who, in spite of the escort, knocked who, off with her parasol the military cap which a cantiniere was wearing. The latter looked toward her assailant and wept. On all hands the cry was raised, "Off with the caps!" One tall young woman, rather goodlooking, wearing the vest and military head gear, persisted in remaining uncovered. A woman stepped forward to enforce compliance, when one of the escort, too readily yielding to the injunctions of the crowd,

and, seizing her hair with the cap, compelled her to bend down her head! Immediately afterward she stood erect, casting a look full of hatred upon her persecutor. I turned away from this spectacle, which wounded me to the heart. I said to myself with grief that a people which has no confidence in the justice and efficacy of the law is not fit for liberty.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE VALUABLE FARMS, SITUATE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA. On the Bethlehem Pike, 18 miles north from Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres. The improvements are large, consisting of Stone Mansion, with bath, waterclosets, range, etc., two Tenant Houses, two large Barns, stabling for 100 horses and cattle, and all other necessary outbuildings. The farm is under good fence and well watered. The avenues leading to the mansion are ornamented by two rows of large shade trees; large shade trees around the mansion. There are a variety of fruit trees; about thirty acres in timber, 30 acres in meadow, the balance all arable land. It is well adapted for grain, breeding, and grazing purposes, while its situation, fine old trees, fruits, and modern improvements, commend it as a gentleman's country seat, If desired, can be divided into two farms. There are two sets of farm buildings. R. J. DOBBINS, "Ledger" Building. 66 tuths6t

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BUILDINGS. Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b h,

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Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet. Sonare of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets, Lot, Broad and Letigh avenue, 145 feet deep. Lot, Broad and Summerset streets, 250 by 400 feet

Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 100 by 528 feet

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SESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house con-tains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows etc., etc., and is built upon
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an unobstructed out-look upon the
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FOR SALE-HANDSOME BROWN-STONE Residence, west side of Broad, above Master street, containing all modern improvements. Lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street. Also, a modern three-story brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, con taining ten rooms, with all the conveniences, and will be sold a bargain.

Also, elegant four-story brown-stone Residence

No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior and substantial manner. Lot 44% by 178 feet. Also, ninety-three acre Farm, in Richland township, Bucks county, within 24 miles of North Pennsylvania Railroad. R. J. DOBBINS,

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN-VALUABLE Farms in Montgomery county, Pa., on the Bethlehem pike, 18 miles north of Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 260 acres, with handsome improvements and all the modern conveniences. Has two tenant houses and two large barns (stabling for 100 horses and cattle), and all other necessary outbuildings. It is well watered, and under good fence, etc. There is a variety of fruit and about 30 acres of timber. Can be divided into two farms if desired. It centains everything to commend it as a gentleman's country residence. Apply to R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Build-ing, or P. R. SCHERR, on the premises. 6 3stuth6t

TO LET, SUBURBAN DWELLINGS.—
Two adjoining large three-story brick eightroomed houses, with front and side yards, hot and cold water, heaters, range, bath, plazzas in front, Corner of FIFTY-FOURTH and VINE Streets West Philadelphia. Passenger cars every fitteen minutes. JOSEPH R. RHOADS,

No. 419 LOCUST Street. CHESNUT HILL -A HANDSOME PLACE well located, near the depot, with Stable and Coach House, with or without use of horses and carriages, to be let for the summer to careful small carriages, to be let for the straighted. Reference family. House completely furnished. Reference required. Address C. H., care Evening Telescope 67 2t*

NORTH BROAD SPREET LOTS .- FOR sale very cheap, west side of Broad, above Vine, 78% by 198 feet; west side of Broad, above Thompsor, 200 feet deep to Carlisie street; east side Broad, corner Cambria, 100 feet front by 528 feet to Thirteenth street.

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FOR SALE OR RENT BY THE YEAR, OR For the summer, a three-story double stone HOUSE, furnished with gas and water and every city convenience, situated in Chapter street, near the Township line, a few minutes' walk from Wayne station. Apply to ARTHUR M. BURTON, 6 6tuth2t*

FOR SALE OR TO RENT-HANDSOME Brown-stone Residence, situated S. W. corner Broad and Thompson streets, containing all modern conveniences, and newly frescoed and painted throughout. D. M. FOX & SONS, No. 540 N. FIFTH Street.

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SAXON CREEN is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any oth because it will Paint twice as much surface. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 30th of June instant, at which time the bids will be overed.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters. To prevent confusion, and facilitate the open-ing of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will enclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must becertified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant. Sureties in the full amount will be required to

sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are

delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams - Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island Yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber—Oregon Pine Mast Timber at Mare Island Yard: No. 11. White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank Boards —

Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech-White Ash, Redwood at Mare Island Yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, cound, and source; No. 33, Wrought round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54 Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zine Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Lipseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump rigging, lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semibituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No.

88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood. The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy yards:-KITTERY.

Nos. 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 78, 85, 87, 88. CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 83, 85, 87, 88. BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 37, 42, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 80, 85, 86, 88. PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 32, 33, 63, 71, 85, 87. WASHINGTON. Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 23, 30, 32, 33, 34 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK. Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 23, 24, 32, 39, 48, 50, 53, 58, 59, 60, 63, 70, 71, 73, MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 2, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 87,

QUARTERWASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, June 26, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall, with one double and one single iron gate, at the following named NATIONAL CEMETERIES, viz.:

viz.;—
Culpeper C. H., Va., Fort Harrison, near Richmond, Va., and Beverly, N. J.

The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls to be removed from the grounds of each cometery at the expense of the successful bidder.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per linear foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement.

Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids

furnished by the undersigned,
HENRY J. HODGES,
526 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL

OFFICE A. C. S.,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 15, 1871.)

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at tals office until 12 M., June 15, 1871, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station during six months, commencing July 1, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

WILLIAM PRINCE,

5 15

First Lieut. Ord., A. C. S.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL COTTON SAID DUCK AND CARVAS, OF ALL
numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk
and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Fests, from thirty to seventy-simiches, with Pauling, Belting, Set Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN.

Ed. 19 CHURCH-States-TORY Stores.

HIGHWAY PROPOSALS. DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES

SEWERS, ETC. OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

NO. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1871.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, 9th instant, for the construction of sewers on the line of

SERGEANT STREET from the northwest curb line of KENSINGTON AVENUE, to con-nect with the sewer now constructed on EMER-ALD STREET.
On COATES STREET from TWENTY-FIRST STREET to TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

On BRANDYWINE STREET, EIGH-TEENTH STREET tO NINETEENTH STREET, and from TWENTIETH STREET to TWENTY-On FILBERT STREET from SIXTEENTH

STREET to a point about sixty-three feet east of SEVENTEENTH STREET, said sewers to be constructed in the usual form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet.

On 8) RUCE STREET, from the east side of THIRTY-FOURTH STREET to the west side

of THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, to be four

feet in the clear inside diameter.

With such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1871, and that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manuer as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in the Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a cer-tificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation,

except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,

663t

Chief Com'r of Highways.

OITY ORDINANCES.

OMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA CLERR'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1871.
In accordance with a resolution adopted by
the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the first day of June, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled "An ordinance to au-

and for police purposes," is hereby published for public information. JOHN ECKSTEIN.

Clerk of Common Council. N ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR THE CON-STRUCTION OF CULVERTS AND FOR

thorize a loan for the construction of culverts

POLICE PURPOSES. Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz:— First. For the construction of culverts, one hundred and tweaty-five thou-saud dollars. Second. For the purchase of ground and the erection and extension of buildings for Police Station-houses, three hundred thousand dollars. For which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the expiration verbally. years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mention, and the interest thereof, are payable

free from all taxes. Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certifiates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certifi-

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL. Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two dally newspapers of this city, dally for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes;" and that the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETO. PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTI-D THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MA-B, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, CAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been excinsively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizess, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work gustranteed.

ranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NRAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY,

BEACH and PALMEE Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPB
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Filters, Plumbers
Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Redners, etc.
WORKS
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WARKHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER-chants and Manufacturers of Concestoga Tick-ing, etc. etc., No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadel-